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THE WAR BEGINS.

The French to Attack Bangkok and Land Troops.

OUTGOING VESSELS ARE WARNED

To Clear from the Siamese Capital Before Saturday.

NO DOUBT OF THE INTENTIONS

Of the French Government to Subject Siam and Make it a French Colony. The King of Siam Anxious to Maintain Peace, but Little Hope that his Overtures will be Received Favorably—England Will Protect her own Interests, but no Intention yet to Assist Siam to the Extent of Going to War with France—The Latter Power Determined to Continue its Course as a Highwayman.

BANGKOK, July 27.—Notice was given to-day of the blockade by the French fleet. Outgoing vessels have been warned that they must clear from Bangkok and Ko-Si-Chang before Saturday or submit to detention. The blockade will extend along the entire north coast of the gulf of Siam. The French fleet, with M. Pavie, the minister resident, has gone to Ko-Si-Chang. The general expectation is that early in August the French fleet will attack Bangkok and land some 5,000 men. There is little doubt here that France's purpose is to make Siam a French colony.

The Siamese government is exceedingly anxious to avoid open warfare. When the gun boat Lutia was at the Menam bar early this morning the foreign minister sent to M. Pavie a note to the effect that the king and his advisers were most anxious to maintain peace. All such efforts, however, are believed by the English residents to be vain. Unless England intervenes to assist in a settlement of the dispute there can be little expectation or even hope that France will refrain from extreme measures.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

Earl Rosebery Says No Measures to Assist Siam Have Been Taken.

LONDON, July 27.—In the house of lords, Earl Rosebery, secretary of state, announced that he could not make a full statement regarding Siamese matters until he received a report from Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to France, as to what had taken place at his second interview with M. Develle, the French foreign minister.

From the outset of the trouble Great Britain had refused to intervene in the dispute upon the merits of which the government was not called upon to express an opinion. It had therefore confined itself to providing for the safety of British lives and interests in Bangkok. It was to be regretted that some persons appeared to suspect that in these provisions, which were none too large to be taken among an oriental population of 3,500,000 persons, was encouragement to the Siamese to persevere in a hopeless resistance to the French. It was hardly necessary to state that the British government had from the beginning assiduously avoided giving any advice to Siam beyond the occasions when she asked for it, but Great Britain had urged her to make terms as quickly as possible with her powerful neighbor. Nevertheless, the British government was by no means indifferent to the events that are now passing in Siam. Great Britain had first place in the great commercial interests there, her shipping amounting to 87 per cent of the tonnage and her trade to 93 per cent of the total value. For this reason she regretted that France deemed that a blockade was necessary. This blockade might raise some questions of international law, but Great Britain had not been formally notified of its establishment, and perhaps it was not too much to hope that the necessity be yet avoided. The earl concluded by stating that the papers which he would lay upon the table at the earliest possible moment would embrace the negotiations that had been carried on for the past three years.

HUMORED SETTLEMENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon says: "We learn from an authority deserving of the highest respect that the Franco-Siamese difficulty has been settled. France has agreed to accept Siamese proposals, and has abandoned her claims to the territory lying between the 16th and 23rd parallels of latitude."

FRANCE MEANS BUSINESS.

She Will Tolerate no Interference in the Siamese Matter.

PARIS, July 27.—Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador, had a conference with M. Develle, the foreign minister, this morning. This afternoon the following semi-official statement was issued:

"It may be taken for granted that France intends in the first place to settle the questions of treaty violation and national dignity which have been created by Siam's attitude. France's rule of action will be not to allow any foreign interference in this matter."

Russia Will be Neutral.

PARIS, July 27.—The *Petit Parisien* today published a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that the czar has ordered Vice Admiral Tiertoff, commander of the Russian Pacific squadron, to proceed to Siam with all available speed. The dispatch says that it is understood in St. Petersburg that Russia intends to observe an absolutely neutral attitude in the Franco-Siamese dispute.

Jumped from a Train.

Piedmont, W. Va., July 27.—August Schell, of this place, jumped from a West Virginia Central train this evening, breaking his leg.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENE

Attending the Appliance of the Closure Rule on the Home Rule Bill—A Riot in the House of Commons—Members Knocked Down and Dragged Out—A Memorable Session.

LONDON, July 27.—On the government program ten o'clock this evening was the hour set for the closure of the debate in committee on the rule bill. The proceedings early in the evening were tame enough. John Clancy, Parnellite, moved an amendment to the effect that the imperial government should guarantee to Ireland 500,000 pounds annually during the provisional period of 6 years. Mr. Gladstone declined to accept the amendment.

At 9:45 or just fifteen minutes before the closure was to be applied, Joseph Chamberlain rose to deliver the final broadside of the opposition. After a few scornful and biting words as to the conduct of the ministers, he began giving his opinion of the closure as applied by the government. The members, he said, were about to witness the last scene in a farce. The debate on the financial clauses had been a mere sham. The government had stood over friend and foe alike, ready to let fall the guillotine without regard for justice or constitutional rights.

The bill had been changed in its most vital features; still no debate was regarded as necessary, since, whatever was altered the bill was always found perfect by the adherents of the prime minister. Cheers from the Irish, cheers from the Unionists, and counter cheers from the Liberals interrupted Mr. Chamberlain at this point. He waited two or three minutes before the confusion abated sufficiently for him to speak without effort. He then proceeded thus: "The prime minister calls 'black' and his adherents say 'it is good.' The prime minister calls 'white' and they say it is better. [Unionists laugh.] It is always the voice of God. Never, since the time of Herod, has there been such."

Mr. Chamberlain got no further. Immediately after resuming his speech he had been warned by mutterings from the Irish benches that a storm was gathering. He could hardly have expected the suddenness with which it broke, for with his half finished reference to Herod, there came from the Nationalists such a roar of indignation as has not been heard in the house since the days of Parnell.

Mr. Chamberlain plainly was startled, but he tried to talk on. He turned toward the Nationalists and shrill yells of execration sounded above the uproar. Meantime, the clock struck 10. Chairman Mellor tried to put the closure, but his voice could not be heard amid shouts of the Irish and the Unionists. Then came a scene unprecedented in parliamentary history. Mr. Mellor gave, in a weak voice, the customary directions. The Conservatives, however, flatly refused to quit the house.

Vicary Gibbs, Gibson, Bowles and Wm. Hanbury shouted to the chairman that he must first call Mr. O'Connor by order for having called Mr. Chamberlain names. Mr. Mellor protested that he had not heard the epithets in question. Nobody told him what Mr. O'Connor had said, so he sat helpless and unenlightened before the house while the members crowded forward in excited groups, shaking their fists and shouting their demands. Gibbs, Bowles and Hanbury got together and, to make themselves heard shouted in chorus at Mr. Mellor: "Will you direct that those words be taken down?"

Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Edward Clarke got hold of Mr. Gibbs and started him for the front bench. Curses, yells of pain and gross insults were heard on every side. John Logan, Liberal, ran down to the first opposition bench and began upbraiding Edward Carson, a Tory. As he shook his fist under Mr. Carson's nose, George Wyndham and William Fisher jumped to the assistance of their party colleague, seized Mr. Logan by the neck, threw him to the floor head first, and then bundled him under a bench. Somebody smashed Tim Healy's hat down over his eyes. Healy fell off the hat and sprang into the aisle in full fighting posture just as Mr. Hanbury, still shouting that the chairman must name Mr. O'Connor, was trying to get by. Mr. Hanbury was knocked over a bench by the force of the collision before Mr. Healy got in a blow. A free fight then broke out at the top of the gangway. The center of it was William Redmond, Parnellite, who had taken advantage of the general license to push over Colonel Sanderson, the champion of the men of Ulster.

Blows were struck right and left. Members fell and were picked up by their friends to fight again. The whole space between the front benches was filled with a struggling, cursing mass of members, striking, clawing and upsetting each other.

Mr. Marjoribanks dug his way through a tangled mass of belligerents, and by repeated appeals in the name of the premier succeeded in stemming the conflict.

Mr. Gladstone, sitting bolt upright, had watched the scene with inflamed face and an expression of sorrow, indignation and astonishment which will never be effaced from the memory of those witnessing it. Chairman Mellor sent for the speaker and order was restored. When the speaker entered several Conservatives rose, and pointing to Mr. Gladstone, exclaimed: "There sits the author of it all."

The hum of voices died out as Speaker Peel, stern and dignified, took the chair. The speaker at once appealed to the party leaders to tell him what had occurred. Cheers and calls for Mr. Gladstone brought the premier to his feet. He gravely described the events as they had been reported to him.

Mr. Peel thanked the leaders and Mr. Mellor for their assistance. He added: "I have arrived at the conclusion that the opprobrious expression alleged to have been used was the original cause of the disorder."

Amid Conservative cries of "Withdraw," Mr. O'Connor humbly apologized to the speaker.

Colonel Sanderson rose as soon as the cheering subsided. Despite frequent interruptions and cries of "No!" from the Irish he recounted excitedly how Eugene Crean, anti-Parnellite, had, without provocation, hit him in the eye.

After many more similar amusing scenes the house finally arose and reported the home rule bill as completed.

Frank Baker, of Parkersburg, W. Va., a pensioner, is missing and it is supposed he has been robbed and murdered.

SOMEWHAT BETTER

Is the Situation on Wall Street, but Still Serious.

NO FURTHER FAILURES OCCUR

And the Street Breathes Easier than For Several Days Past—The Rumor Bureau Gets in its Usual Work, but No Harm is Done—Big Issue of Clearing House Certificates—The Important Developments of the Day—Hopes of a Heavy Movement of Gold from Europe—Business Failures Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK, July 27.—During the morning hours of business at the stock exchange the nervous tension was not so pronounced as on yesterday. The fact that the powerful Standard Oil interest had come into possession of the Evansville & Terre Haute property relieved all apprehension from that quarter and the comparative firmness of that stock in the market put money lenders at ease. Another thing that helped to restore confidence was the decision of the governing committee of the stock exchange not to close the board, as was suggested yesterday by some of the operators who lost their heads then. Probably the most important developments of the morning, however, were the engagement of \$1,000,000 gold in London by Lazard Freres, and the further drop in the rates of sterling exchange. The heaviness of exchange encourages the hope that the movement of gold from Europe will assume large proportions in the early future.

A more stable money market would be of great assistance to intending importers, for it is difficult to calculate upon the result of a shipment with call loans at 5 per cent per annum one minute and 10 per cent per annum and interest the next. Still foreign houses are looking for a large import movement of the precious metal.

Money at the stock exchange opened at 3 per cent per diem and interest, which is equal to 5 1/2 per cent per annum. Later there was a decline to 4 per cent. It is idle to talk of a quotation for time money and mercantile paper as long as call loans command the figures given above. The sub-treasurer was \$251,183 debtor at the clearing house, of which \$200,000 was paid in gold and the balance in treasury notes. Bank officials state that the shipments of currency to the interior will equal yesterday's total. The rate of domestic exchange in New York at interior points rather corroborates this theory. A feature of the day's operations at the stock exchange was the purchases of securities for investment. The movement was the heaviest in years and did much to steady the list.

The clearing house committee was in session until this afternoon. The long conference gave the rumor bureau an opportunity to start the report that a large bank was in trouble, and the announcement of an issue of \$1,350,000 of clearing house certificates lent strength to this report. Later the amount of certificates was said to be only \$350,000, but at the end of the meeting the clearing house officials stated that the original amount, \$1,350,000, was right. Their long session, they said, was due to the large amount of work before them in the way of shifting loans, caused largely by the great depreciation in prices yesterday. They emphatically denied the story of a bank being in trouble, and said that every bank in the clearing house and so far as they knew, every outside bank in the city was in good shape. Those who met at the clearing house were all of the opinion that the situation was somewhat better, but still serious.

As yet no statements have been given out by the firms of Nicholas and Dumont, who suspended yesterday.

Delivery hour passed at the stock exchange without the announcement of further failures, and Wall street breathed easier than it has for days past. Clearings went through without trouble this morning, but there was a lingering fear that when the time for making deliveries arrived fresh weak spots would be uncovered. No failures were announced, and as money on call dropped to 60 to 100 per cent per annum a more bullish feeling took possession of the room. Prices fairly soared, advancing almost as quickly as they did yesterday.

Sterling exchange was demoralized this morning. The posted rates were reduced twice the last time to \$4 8 1/2 @ 483. The heavy purchases of stocks for foreign account, the stringency in money and the increase in the supply of bills against grain and cotton caused the demoralization.

Several of the banks here decided today to extend to the large exchange houses whatever aid may be necessary to facilitate the importation of gold. Owing to the low rates of exchange several large houses considered it a favorable time to purchase gold, and to that end they approached the banks to ascertain if the necessary accommodation would be extended. The banks replied that every facility would be afforded them and on the strength of this nearly \$3,000,000 of gold was ordered for Saturday's shipment from the other side.

The members of the clearing house committee wish it stated that the clearing house has nothing whatever to do with this arrangement for importing, it being a matter solely between the various banks and their customers.

REDUCTION OF TIME

In Clark's Thread Factory Due to Depression in Trade.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—The employees of the immense works of the Clark O. N. T. Thread Company, located at the north end of this city and in Kearney, were surprised yesterday on reading the following notice posted on the gates:

"The employees of this company are hereby notified that until further notice the company's employees will work from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, Saturdays excluded."

The employees have been working ten hours a day and half a day on Saturday, making fifty-five hours a week. About one-half of the operatives work on time and the other half on piece work. The short time will reduce the

pay of the piece workers about one-third. Several of the foremen of the company stated that on account of the stringency in the money market, and the sharp competition their agents encountered in different parts of the country, they were unable to place their usually heavy orders for the fall trade. The company have on their pay list over 1,600 hands, and the action in reducing the hours of labor will be severely felt, especially in Harrison and Kearney. It is rumored that the Marshall Linen Thread and Mile End Thread Companies will go on three-fourths time next Wednesday.

THE Bimetallists

Pass Resolutions as to the Duty of Congress—Deplored the Riot.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A meeting of the delegates from this city to the bimetallic convention to be held in Chicago next week was held this afternoon for the purpose of affecting an organization. Resolutions were adopted by the delegates as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the first duty of Congress to carefully study the effect which the price of silver bullion has over other products of labor in this country before determining on any fixed policy changing its present ratio with gold, or before ruining all American producers by withdrawing the slight support silver now has under our laws, and be it further resolved, that it is the judgment of the delegates from the state of New York that congress should at once thoroughly investigate the operations of the treasury department, and especially the action of the director of the mint in selecting the market price of silver in a foreign country to govern his action of purchasing silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, and that if any officer or officers shall have violated that law either in that regard or in relation to purchases required under it, proceedings of impeachment should be immediately commenced against the person or persons so offending."

Resolutions were also passed denouncing the riotous proceedings precipitated by an organized body of men who invaded the meeting recently held in the Fifth Avenue hotel for the purpose of creating a disturbance and bringing the movement into dispute.

These Mills Will Close.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A report to the effect that several important mills in Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island were to be shut down was used in these dispatches on Tuesday and brought out several denials, seemingly authoritative, from mill owners or agents. Cornelius N. Bliss, who furnished the information, said today that the Otis Company, with the A. B. Palmer mill, the Thorndyke Company, of Thorndyke, the Boston Duck Company, the Bondville dye works, the Cordes mill and the Warner cotton mill, the Columbian Manufacturing Company's mills, of Greenville, N. H., will all stop at the end of the week and it is intended to keep these mills closed for four weeks. They give employment to about 6,000 operatives.

Jewelers to Shut Down.

ATTLEBORO, MASS., July 27.—Owing to the extreme dullness in the jewelry trade due to the lack of orders from large jobbing houses in the west, manufacturers in Plainville, North Attleboro, Attleboro Falls and this town have been compelled to close their shops. There are no signs of any business during August and now a petition is being circulated among jewelers for a general shut down until September 1.

Reduction of Wages.

OWEGO, N. Y., July 27.—The Champion Wagon company, of Owego, the chief industry of this city, employing over one hundred men, has ordered a reduction of 20 per cent in wages to take effect from last Monday. The officers said today that they shut down indefinitely any day on account of the bad state of business. Collections are good, but sales are bad.

Lumber Merchant Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—S. H. Morrison, an extensive lumber merchant, today suspended business and asked for an extension of time from his creditors. His liabilities are said to be \$100,000. Mr. Morrison says if given from three to twelve months he can cancel all liabilities and have a balance of \$50,000.

Factories Close.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The Deer Creek cotton mills, at Fifth and Eggleston avenue, and the bolting factory at Plum and Canal streets, owned by the Henry Pearce Sons Co., have closed indefinitely. The only reason given to the 600 employees is that they have not enough orders to justify them in continuing operations.

Spokane Banks Fail.

SPOKANE, WASH., July 27.—The First National Bank and Spokane Savings Bank closed this afternoon. They were unable to realize upon securities at the present time.

Elgin Watch Factory to Partially Shut Down.

ELGIN, ILL., July 27.—Notices posted at the Elgin National Watch Company's works today stated that on August 1 half the hands would be laid off indefinitely, owing to the condition of the trade. This order affects 1,500 men.

Helena Banks Closed.

HELENA, MONT., July 27.—The First National and Montana National banks failed to open this morning. A run is now in progress on the other banks of the city.

Middletown Bank Fails.

MIDDLETOWN, KY., July 27.—The First National bank of this place closed its doors this morning. The notice upon the doors reads: "This bank closed by order of directors."

It Strikes West Virginia.

Piedmont, W. Va., July 27.—The pulp mills here and at Davis have shut down—for how long is not yet known.

Gets to the Pen.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 27.—At 10 o'clock to-night the jury in the case of the state against James Holley, for committing an assault on sixteen-year-old America Messenger a week ago, found him guilty, and the court sentenced him to the penitentiary for twenty years.

A CRISIS IN DENVER

Precipitated by the Lynching of the Italian Saloonkeeper.

THE THOUSANDS OF UNEMPLOYED

Have Been Shown what can be Accomplished by Violence.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS NOTIFIED

To be in Readiness to Protect United States Depositories—Fear that a Riot may Occur and that the City will be Looted—The State Militia in the Armories Prepared for an Emergency—The Mayor Issues a Proclamation Calling on all Good Citizens not to Congregate on the Streets—The Incendiary Speeches Delivered at the Free Silver Convention Bearing Fruit.

DENVER, COLO., July 27.—The lynching of the Italian, Arata, last night has shown the immense crowd of idle workmen at present in Denver what can be accomplished by violence, and there is a dread in the minds of many that a riot of enormous size, having for its purpose the looting of the city, may break out any time.

The thousands of unemployed workmen already here are being augmented daily by others from throughout the state, who are gradually working their way to Denver. The county and city and numerous charity organizations are doing their best to feed and shelter the great army of penniless people, but they are incapable of meeting the demands.

The banks of the city have called upon the government troops at Fort Logan, of which there are 700, to be ready to protect their institutions in case of an outbreak. The banks are United States depositories and thus have a right to ask government protection.

Unemployed members of the state militia and the Chaffee light artillery are now under arms at the armory awaiting developments.

Mayor Van Horn issued a proclamation requesting all good citizens not to congregating on the streets, as it may lead to an outbreak. This afternoon a large number of idle men attempted to board a train on Fourteenth street, but were repulsed by the trainmen. Every precaution possible has been taken by the different officials to prevent trouble and they are hopeful of success.

THE DENVER LYNCHING.

A Terrible Scene—The Maddened Mob's Uncivilized Actions—An Occurrence Almost Unprecedented.

DENVER, COLO., July 27.—Not since Denver was a small frontier village and lynching parties were of common occurrence has this city experienced anything like what took place last night. Tuesday evening an Italian saloonkeeper, named Arata Most, brutally murdered an inoffensive old man named Benjamin Lightfoot. The victim was an old veteran and a member of Crocker Post, G. A. R. The brutal murderer pounded Lightfoot's head into a jelly with a chair, slashing him with a knife and finally ended his heinous crime by firing two shots through the old man's dead body.

Arata was immediately arrested and locked up in the county jail, which is located in the very heart of the city, and one of the finest and most secure structures of the kind in the west.

Last evening a crowd began gathering at the county jail, until there were many thousands. The mob made many futile endeavors to break the doors of the jail, but the building is exceedingly strong. The doors were finally battered in. There was a fight with the guards before the cell was reached.

At last Arata's cell was broken into and the murderer found crouching in the corner. Here an awful scene ensued. One of the leaders of the mob was "Broncho Jim," a burly negro. Someone, possibly Broncho Jim, drew a huge knife and ripped the murderer up the abdomen. Then the rest of the leaders interfered and kept him for the rope. He was hustled out of the jail across the street to a cottonwood tree and in the dim light cast by an arc lamp from a nearby corner was pulled up. He was asked if he had anything to say. In a feeble tone, bleeding from the ghastly wound in his body he said: "I am the man; I killed him in self-defense. The murderer was suddenly jerked off the earth, and several persons drew six-shooters and riddled his body with bullets. The mob packed around the tree with awful force, many striking matches to see the corpse, and some giving him a push. The rope broke and the body fell into the gutter underneath the tree with a splash. The crowd laughed and cheered and yelled, "Burn him! Burn him like they do in Texas!" This, however, was rather impracticable, as everything within reach was soaked with rain.

The mob finally compromised by getting hold of the rope and starting into the business part of the city. The corpse was dragged by the neck through the mud into the heart of the city and at Seventeenth and Curtis streets strung up to a huge telegraph pole for the edification of those who had not been present at the original hanging. The police did not interfere with the awful procession as it passed through the street, and it was only after the mutilated body of the murderer had swayed in the electric light for ten minutes that they came up and removed it to the morgue.

The city is in a high state of excitement as a result of the lynching. This afternoon Mayor Van Horn issued a proclamation asking people not to congregating in the streets and to participate in no acts tending to create excitement.

NO ROOM FOR WAIFS

At the World's Fair, and Chicago's Poor Children Take their Annual Outing at a Less Elevating Place.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The military era of the World's Fair will open with the month of August. Militia from all parts of the United States will be in attendance. The West Point cadets will also pitch their tents along the lake shore in front of the government building.

This was the day set apart by Mayor Harrison's proclamation for a free summer outing for all the poor children in this city, and over his official signature as mayor he asked that Chicago's poverty stricken little ones be allowed to see the White City, in which corporate Chicago has invested \$5,000,000. There was no room for them there, and it was feared that they might prove an annoyance.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West is a private investment and under no obligations to the city of Chicago or its poor. Buffalo Bill was not asked by Mayor Harrison or anybody else over an official signature to throw open his gates to Chicago's poor children. But it did not take him five seconds to make up his mind what he would do the minute he heard that the World's Fair knew no "open sesame" for the newboys and shoeblacks, and to-day 15,000 boys and girls from the slums and alleys marched in procession through the streets and became the guests of the Illinois Central to Sixty-third street and were royally entertained by Buffalo Bill, who gave them the most glorious day in all the history of Chicago waifdom.

Germany will have another official reception next Wednesday evening, August 2, at the Auditorium. Government councillor, Dr. Richter, the acting German commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, will give a dinner to the judges of award from Germany. All nations will be represented by at least the president and vice presidents of the various committees of judges.

Monday, July 31, will be "Mechanical Engineers Day" at the exposition and every courtesy will be extended to visiting engineers.

On Monday next, the 31st instant, the members of the American Institute of Architects will have their first meeting.

Inspector Thornby and Gateman Burrell, who were discharged on account of the trouble they had with Commissioner St. Clair will probably be reinstated.

The warrant sworn out by Thornby for the arrest of St. Clair was not served to-day. The fact that there is a warrant out for his arrest keeps the West Virginia commissioner on the anxious seat, as he does not know when he will be arrested. St. Clair's friends on the council of administration say that if Thornby will recall the warrant he will be reinstated at the request of St. Clair. Thornby, however, has as yet refused to do this.

AN EVEN DIVIDE

Was What Republicans Made—Commissioner Roosevelt on the Civil Service Law.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt, discussing today the current changes in departmental and the general comments which these changes had elicited from both political parties, said: "The published report that ninety per cent or any such proportion of the clerical force in the departments is Republican is all nonsense. There were in the departmental postoffice force about 8,600 persons prior to the time the civil service law went into effect. Nearly one-half of these (Democrats) were turned out and replaced by Republicans, dividing the force about equally between the two parties."

Mr. Roosevelt said he protested as strongly as he could against the dismissal of this large number of Democratic postal clerks at the time, although the reason given was that they were displaced in order to reinstate experienced Republican clerks who themselves had been dismissed by the previous administration. The working of the civil service law itself if honestly enforced will speedily bring about a state where the Republicans and Democrats will be treated wholly without regard to their politics."

ROGERS WANTS A DIVORCE.

The Husband of Minnie Palmer Asks for a Separation.

LONDON, July 27.—John Rogers, husband of Minnie Palmer, the American actress, has instituted proceedings for a divorce from Miss Palmer.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Kirk Van Curan, an oil well shooter at Bryant's Station, Pa., was blown to pieces while loading cans of nitro glycerine into a wagon. It is supposed he slipped and fell with a can in his hand. The explosion shook the country for miles around.

All the wire nail manufacturers in the United States are shut down. The Pittsburgh men decided yesterday to remain closed until September 1.

Charles C. Lockstead, a manufacturing electrician, is the name of the man who swindled Chicago banks out of \$30,000, on forged notes.

George Smons, the Pittsburgh murderer who killed his wife and two children Wednesday morning, has made a virtual confession.

The Waltham Watch Company will shut down until August 7.

Two thousand Rich Hill, Mo., miners are on a strike.

Steamship Movements.

BREMEN—Arrived—Spree, New York; Darmstadt, Baltimore.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived—Normannia, New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Ocean, Amsterdam.

LONDON—Sighted—Ottoman, Boston.

HAMBURG—Arrived—Rugia, New York.

BALTIMORE—Arrived—Stuttgart, Bremen.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, except increasing cloudiness and probably showers in the afternoon or evening near the lake; warmer near the lake; winds shifting to southeasterly.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 67 8 p. m. 81
9 a. m. 77 7 p. m. 88
12 m. 75 5 p. m. 85 Weather—Clear.